

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or FORTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable in advance, and mailed to subscribers on the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period named.

Advertisements carried at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the circulation of this Evening Telegraph, commencing on the 1st of December, we respectfully request that advertisements be sent in as early as possible, so that they may be inserted in the issue of the 1st of December, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

SHERMAN.

General SHERMAN has not been heard from definitely by the Rebels since the 23 of December, when he was at Millen, Georgia. The latest Rebel news from him indicates that at that time he was displaying his columns south, and led them to hope that he was destined to either Darlen or Brunswick, Georgia. It is generally believed in the North that General SHERMAN has taken Savannah; and as all channels of news to the Rebel papers are now cut off, it is quite likely the enemy could not hear of such a victory for our forces. The absence of reliable news from General SHERMAN in the Southern journals, argues for him great successes, and the fact that he has not made for the coast for supplies before this, proves that he has sustained his army from the enemy's country alone during all the history of this great expedition. We may expect glorious news from General SHERMAN in a few days.

MR. STEVENS' GOLD BILL.

The Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS may be a very expert and experienced parliamentarian, but his recent efforts in that direction would seem to warrant the belief that he is not much of a financier. His Gold bill, which he introduced in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, was quite summarily disposed of by that body on Wednesday. It was laid on the table by a vote of seventy-three yeas against fifty-two nays. It would be well for the country if the action of Congress on all plainly absurd or impracticable measures were equally prompt and decisive.

It could have done no possible good whatever to have referred Mr. STEVENS' bill to a Committee, or to have made it the subject of a protracted discussion. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the proposition to make a paper dollar equivalent in current value to a gold dollar, by act of Congress, is capable of serious argument; and it would not do Mr. STEVENS any discredit to suppose that, in offering such a bill, he was not in earnest, but rather intended to ridicule the idea of all such legislation by presenting it in that extravagant form which the logicians call the reduction ad absurdum.

But be all this as it may, a large majority of the House of Representatives required no debate or report of a committee to satisfy them that Mr. STEVENS' plan for preventing the advance in gold and the depreciation of the national currency, was not only not a remedy for the evils to be corrected, but positively fitted to increase them. As regards any attempt by the resolution of a legislature to impart to a piece of paper, in the form of a treasury or bank note, a value over and above that which it enjoys with the public as a circulating medium, must, of course, fail. And it must do so for this obvious reason, that no matter what Congress might require the current value of a "greenback" to be, it certainly has no power, much less authority, to compel any citizen or person whatever to part with lands, tenements, or goods, or other thing of value, in exchange for bank or treasury bills, at an arbitrary and fictitious valuation. Whatever form or kind of currency has no intrinsic, but only a representative value, must, of necessity, be more or less fluctuating relatively to specie, which has a positive and permanent value, and is the accepted standard of price in the business or office of exchanging all sorts of property.

Now, the treasury notes which Mr. STEVENS wanted to make by act of Congress as good as gold, so that a dollar "greenback" should not only be the equivalent of a dollar in gold or silver, but be so accepted in all commercial transactions, are in fact only so many promises to pay at some future time their full value in specie. They, therefore, simply represent the credit of the Government, which credit depends on contingencies more or less controllable or reliable; and just in the proportion that the public faith in the solvency of the Government is affected favorably, or otherwise, by current events, must and will the national credit rise or fall, and correspondingly the circulating value of the issues of the Treasury advance or decline relatively to coin. This is a principle in finance with the operation of which human legislation can no more interfere successfully than a statute can alter the physical laws which govern the motions of air and water. Congress might, perhaps enact that small bits of leather shall pass as money at a certain prescribed value, beyond the actual intrinsic worth of the leather itself. Yet it is quite clear that unless the public would accept such a currency in accordance with the act, in the transactions of trade and commerce, the act would be practically null and ineffective; while it is hardly necessary to tell any man of sense, much less any philosophical statesman, that there is not, and as long as the rights of private property are

respected by Government cannot be, any power in legislatures to compel any person to part with anything of real value that is his, unless he can get his own price for it, and have that price paid in what he may consider money, or its equivalent. Any legislation, therefore, or any attempt at legislation, which proposes to contravene this natural and wholesome rule in commercial economy must prove ineffectual to effect any good result, and be productive only of mischief.

The practice of speculating in gold is no doubt objectionable in certain respects, and it is also most desirable that the national currency should be fully or nearly at par always with gold. But no expedients of Congress, however cunningly devised, can effectually prevent the trade in gold as a commodity; while every effort to restrict it must inevitably raise the price of the article in proportion to the increased difficulty and risk of dealing in it, and, consequently, the difference between the value of gold and the purchasing power of the national currency be widened instead of diminished.

In short, such legislation as that proposed by Mr. STEVENS is always unwise, because practically useless. It can do no good, while it may do much harm. The country is, therefore, to be congratulated that its Representatives so quickly saw and suppressed a measure that was visionary in its nature, and capable only of working incalculable public injury.

REBEL VIEW OF SCHOFIELD'S VICTORY.

Richmond editors always know how to work up for their readers a victory out of a defeat. They are entitled to credit for ingenuity, and as it is unlikely that the Confederate Patent Office will ever be called upon to issue patents to any one in the South for mechanical or other inventions, why not compliment the editors of the *Examiner*, *Whig*, *Dispatch*, and *Sentinel* with patents for improved modes of manufacturing victories out of overwhelming disasters? If JEFF DAVIS wants to show his gratitude and prove to mankind that "Rebels are not ungrateful," let him order these issues at once. Besides, it will give the Commissioners something to do, and rub the rust off the wheels of the Patent Department.

The *Examiner* of the 5th has heard through Northern papers of the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, and although it confesses that the Rebel authorities have had never a word from Hood respecting the engagement, the *Examiner* goes off into raptures over the Union reports, and sees in them a magnificent triumph for the Rebel army.

It assumes at once that, as the Northern papers always "lie," the victory remained with Hood. No matter how "Schofield" brags, it is perfectly evident that the Federal army was defeated. Truth being a quality unknown to their own generals, they take it for granted that our generals are like them; consequently Schofield's despatch, announcing the Rebel losses at from five to six thousand, is pronounced false; and it is asked how he could know this unless he counted the dead and wounded?

We will ask the wisecracks of the *Examiner* how it was that EARLY reported, after the battle at Cedar Creek, that SHERMAN's loss was from eight to ten thousand, while his own was not more than fifteen hundred or two thousand? Or how the *Examiner* published, after Lee's terrible defeat at Gettysburg, where the Rebels ran away, leaving MEADE to bury their dead, that the Union loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to forty-five thousand men? Did EARLY or LEE remain to count the dead? By no means; but then Rebel generals never "lie"; they are too "chivalrous"; their "honor" is too dear to be tarnished with falsehood. Somehow or other, Northern people, after reading their wonderful reports, do not immediately become disciples to this belief in the immaculate veracity of Southern commanders or of Southern editors.

But a victory must be made out for home and foreign effect, and so the *Examiner's* wits being at work, the man with the goose-quill sagely concludes, after a half column of specious reasoning, that because SCHOFIELD "withdrew" during the night, Hood remained master of the field. But the *Examiner* cannot understand that Hood's entire forces had been terribly repulsed in every assault upon SCHOFIELD's works. The fact that he was behind earthworks is ignored, and that other fact that the Union columns did not number a third of Hood's army, is left altogether out of sight. The Rebels know well that the advantage is always with troops protected by works, and all accounts from Franklin, written by eye-witnesses, agree that the carnage in front of our line of defense was horrible. No less than a dozen distinct charges were made by Hood's men, and every charge was repulsed after a fearful carnage in their ranks. Hood was never "master of the ground." He was driven off over and over again, his dead and wounded remaining under our guns.

But the point with the *Examiner* is, that SCHOFIELD retreated. Granted. He was under orders from General THOMAS to fall back and join him south of Nashville. While obeying these instructions Hood overtook him at Franklin, dethroned, if possible, to crush him before he could form a junction with THOMAS. SCHOFIELD comprehended the situation, saw his danger, and resolved to stop and accept battle. The Rebel General, confident of success, ordered an assault, and when the first was repulsed, with his accustomed pertinacity he ordered a second, third, and so on, until night coming down, and finding that no impression had been or could be made on the heroic little army in Franklin, he ceased his bloody attack, after having ten generals placed hors de combat, sacrificing full 5000 men, and losing 1200 prisoners.

Before dawn of the next morning, SCHOFIELD resumed his march towards Nashville, burning the Harpeth bridge, and leaving Hood to follow as best he could. This the Rebel General did during the day, taking good care not to pursue too closely. The previous afternoon's work had given him a sample of what the Union army could do when brought to bay.

If the Rebels can find material in this signal repulse of their army for a victory, they are welcome to it; and THOMAS and SCHOFIELD will furnish them with an abundance more, and perhaps of better quality, whenever Hood feels like again investing. One question arises, and we put the query to the *Examiner*:—"If Hood's Franklin triumph cost him five thousand of his best troops, how many men will he have left after gaining 'a few more of the same sort?'"

OUR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Considering how much the Navy has effected during the war, it is singular that the popular estimate of Mr. WELLES attributed to him a nature fit for Sleepy Hollow. Even although the pursuit of his long report may make some people nod, it was certainly written by a man who was very wide awake. He need scarcely apologize for tiring the nation with a recapitulation of his own glory. The fault lies with the Navy for winning so many victories. Mr. WELLES only does his duty in describing them as tediously numerous.

The fact is that Mr. WELLES makes some suggestions so radically practical in their character, that they will hardly be acknowledged as emanating from the mind of an old fogey. We need only state to Philadelphians that he is strongly in favor of having the navy yard for iron-clads placed at League Island, to know that they will be immediately impressed with his good sense. Perhaps, however, they may consider the eligibility of that site so manifest that any Secretary could see it with half an eye, so we will proceed to indicate some of the points in which it was possible for a Secretary of the Navy to be mistaken.

In six weeks after Mr. WELLES entered upon the discharge of his duties, he was ordered to blockade over three thousand five hundred miles of coast. To do this, he had few ships, and most of these were either dismantled or on foreign stations. There were only about two hundred seamen available at the naval stations, and many officers had deserted. The exploits of the navy in establishing an effective blockade, and in illustrating the arms of the country with brilliant, signal, and repeated victories, bright as they are, seem brighter still from the record of the nothingness from whence this destructive ocean power has sprung.

Mr. WELLES desires to open the naval service to the meritorious, and therefore he proposes that a certain number of cadets for the Naval Academy be chosen from apprentices on the school-ship. He says:—"From among the apprentices in the school-ship, a selection of one half of the midshipmen annually appointed might be made with great advantage to the service and the country. These apprentices in their preliminary training in the school-ship will have developed their capabilities and aptitude for the profession, and in transferring them to the Academy, there will not be the manifold errors which attend so large a portion of those who are appointed under the present system."

In the face of certain opposition from naval officers, Mr. WELLES distinctly says that it is an anomalous condition of affairs, and one which requires correction, where the commanding officers on board of a steamship know nothing about the management of the motive-power, and the engineers are equally ignorant of duties on deck. He remarks that "while cruising under sail, or lying in port, one-half of the officers are, by existing regulations, idle, and incapable of participating in duties that are often laborious and oppressive on the officers of the line, comparatively speaking."

"On the other hand, the other half of the officers are incapable of managing the steam motive-power, or of taking charge of the engine-room in an emergency." Mr. WELLES remarks that it may be objected that steam-engine driving is a specialty. But, he replies very cogently, that it is no more a specialty than gunnery is. When seamanship was the only education given to a naval officer, it was thought necessary to have a sergeant of marines to drill sailors in the manual. When gunnery became a specialty, it was proposed to have a corps of ordnance officers on board of naval vessels. Yet, the Secretary goes on to say, our officers are fortunately taught seamanship, gunnery, and the laundry drill. If they are thus rendered more efficient, he does not see why they should not be made still more so by instruction in steam-engineering. He wishes midshipmen to be taught the management of the steam-engine, and he would have engineers taught the art of design and construction, as necessary to a scientific body of officers upon whom the duties of inspection and construction may devolve. Mr. WELLES concludes this topic by remarking that "with the adoption of the suggestions here made, we shall, in due time, have a homogeneous corps of officers, who will be masters of the motive power of their ships in the future, as they have been of seamanship in the past. By this arrangement there will be in each ship double the number of officers capable of fighting and running the vessel, without additional appointments or expense."

Any one who knows sailors, who have so great a regard for time-honored usage that they will not even be made comfortable without considering it an unwarrantable innovation, will appreciate the hardihood of Mr. WELLES in presuming to think that line officers could possibly go to the engine-rooms, or engineers manage to walk a deck. All this does

not look in the least old-foggy, and we trust that the country will award Mr. WELLES the credit for the progressive spirit which he has certainly evinced. If any Secretary of the Navy ever issued a more sensible report, we would like to have it pointed out to us. If the public still insist that he is an old fogey, all we can say is that it is a great misfortune for a man to have a long beard.

We cannot conclude our praise of Mr. WELLES without alluding to the graceful manner with which he awards commendation for all that has been done, to those with whom he has at least an equal right to share the honor. We prefer to let his modest phrase speak for itself. "But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has thus been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this Department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, when their own country and the world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power, a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends."

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S REPORT.

This report includes a synopsis of all that has taken place during the past year in regard to public lands, mineral territory and discoveries, New Mexico and Arizona mines, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Indians, Pensions, Patent Office, Public Buildings, Benevolent Institutions, the District Police, the Census Statistics, &c.

In the first place it is obvious that the proper management of the public lands always must absorb a very large share of public attention.

This is self-evident, when it is remembered that of the two thousand million of acres embraced in the territorial extent of the United States, one thousand four hundred million are included in the public domain. One-third of this has already been disposed of. From the year 1800 up to 1860, inclusive, the average income from sales was two and three-quarter million of dollars per year. During the last ten years the increase has been less than during the present decade. The receipts from ordinary sales for the year ending June 30, 1864, were a trifle over six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The quantity of public land surveyed annually, for several years past, has been the amount disposed of annually.

The brief consideration which the report gives as to mineral territory and discoveries, is significant and suggestive. New discoveries in the precious metals, particularly in silver, have been made in the region bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada mountain ranges, and including portions of Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho. Some approximate idea of the immense mineral resources yet remaining to us will be entertained, when it is comprehended that, in Nevada alone, the mines which are now open would, if it is calculated, yield, with the application of proper machinery, ten million of dollars per month. It is through this richly-veined region that the Union Pacific Railroad will pass. These facts in regard to our mineral resources should be well digested. Large portions of three States and six Territories are included in the region in which deposits of precious metals abound.

The richest veins yet discovered have been but slightly wrought. New discoveries are to be made, new applications of machinery are to be undertaken. The wealthy reservoirs upon which we are to draw may then be said to be absolutely inexhaustible. We have a national debt to pay. These will help to pay it. The suggestion that an authentic publication should be made in regard to our yet unexplored means, deserves all possible and immediate encouragement. An appropriation for these purposes would be of the utmost value. It would more than repay itself. A principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the great Rebellion, these mines can be made to furnish.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Union Pacific Railroad Company has expended more than half a million of dollars upon the main line of the road leading westward from Omaha. One hundred miles of this have been permanently located; forty miles are in process of construction.

With regard to the Indians, the Secretary suggests the ousting of the appropriations for the payment of money annuities, when good policy or engagements that pre-exist will sanction such an arrangement.

Of the fifty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-five pensioners upon the rolls, five are revolutionary soldiers, one thousand four hundred and eighteen are widows of revolutionary soldiers, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven are army pensioners, twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three are orphans and mothers of army pensioners, and one thousand five hundred and five are sailors. Over four and a half million of dollars were expended on pension account last year. The National Banks, it is recommended, should be required to perform the office of pension agents.

Last year six thousand seven hundred and forty applications for patents were made, and four thousand eight hundred and forty-three patents were issued, including reissues. The receipts of the office, up to September 3, 1864, including balance, were two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars; the expenditures, two hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars; leaving a balance of eighteen thousand dollars more than that of the previous year.

The duties of the clerical force engaged upon the census statistics will soon be completed. The volume on population has already been printed and distributed.

THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Commander HENRY A. WISE, the energetic and accomplished chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, states that the work of fabricating cannon has steadily progressed during the year ending November 1, 1864. Over fifteen hundred guns of different calibre were added to the grand total, including some 10-inch solid-shot guns, and three 13-inch Dahlgren guns. The rule observed in arming our ships-of-war was to place on them the heaviest and most effective guns they could with safety bear. One thing is certain, and that is that all the demands of the navy have been promptly met. It will give unusual satisfaction to learn that no difficulty is anticipated in the manufacture of the immense 15-inch guns, for which three foundries have contracts. The report emphatically states that the cannon of the United States navy, made exclusively from American arms, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation. The cast-iron bander rifles of TAMPATT, and the bronze 12-pounders and 20-pounders of DAHLGREN, are the only kinds used in the navy. The percentage of loss by rupture and enlargement is exceedingly small.

During the past year tests have been made of the power of the guns belonging to the navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, against both solid and built-up plates. The result is entirely in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles. The last change effected in any part of the ordnance equipment of the navy is that which has taken place in the ordinary wooden broadside carriage. Between muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets the advantages are held to be with the latter. A thoroughly organized gunnery ship, for the training of officers and men, is recommended; and the removal of large magazines of powder and deposits of nitre to more secluded localities is strongly urged.

Commander WISE pays the following tribute to the superior facilities of our city for the important operations of his bureau:—

"PHILADELPHIA.—The limited space occupied by this navy yard, although situated in the great manufacturing city of the United States, has necessarily restricted the ordnance work to the simple preparation of the batteries of ships. It cannot, therefore, strictly speaking, be considered a manufacturing depot for ordnance stores; but within its capacity it has never failed to respond to the calls made upon it, and the Bureau is well assured that, if at any time an extension of room in this yard is possible for ordnance purposes, the efficient skill of the artisans of Philadelphia will be developed in the production of work, as well as by the mechanics of any other locality. This yard has, moreover, the advantages of an abundance of coal and iron near at hand, with a large foundry at Reading to supply the guns, and a well-located magazine at Fort Mifflin for powder and shells; while a few miles beyond the magazine, on the river line, are the important powder-mills of Messrs. DUPONT & Co., from whence to draw supplies."

JOHN WISE FORNEY.

Indications from Washington point to a further change in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, to be caused by the translation of Mr. USHER to the vacancy of Judge of the United States District Court in Indiana. Among the prominent names suggested for the position of Secretary of the Interior is JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., of Pennsylvania. There is certainly no citizen of Pennsylvania whose appointment would be hailed with more general satisfaction.

The political history of Mr. FORNEY is so familiar to the public that it is unnecessary to urge it in support of his claim to such a recognition. In the hour when President BUCHANAN turned towards the false gods of slavery and treason, Mr. FORNEY severed his almost idolatrous friendship of his whole life, and sought amid strangers and former political enemies, the opportunity to carry out the loyal convictions of his heart. How he has succeeded the world knows.

In his character Mr. FORNEY combines all the requisite energy and vigor, with an enlarged experience in public life. He possesses administrative abilities of the highest order, and is inflexibly devoted to the cardinal principles to which the nation has so recently pledged its faith anew. His appointment would be a proper rebuke to the aristocratic slaveowners who opposed his having a place in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and would be a signal recognition of the moral and political worth of a self-made statesman, who has already acquired so many public stations.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.

We have clipped, incidentally, from the Bedford *Inquirer* the following courteous editorial acknowledgment of the success which has attended our efforts in the publication of this

EVENING TELEGRAPH. This is only one out of a large number which we receive from both journals and individuals. Our news and editorials are copied all over the country, and our local column is republished in almost all the city morning papers, and this without a word of credit. We are always happy to have any contemporary republication of our articles, but it is simply an act of justice that the time, money, and intelligence which are expended in procuring them, should receive an acknowledgment of the source from which the articles are derived.

The following is the article referred to:—
"GENERAL GRANT.—The account on our first page of General GRANT'S movements, from the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, is as interesting as a romance, with the advantage in its favor of being true. Speaking of THE TELEGRAPH, we must say that we ought to tell our readers that many of them may not have the opportunity of knowing, as we do, viz: that the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH is becoming one of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the whole country. A though only a year before the public, it has a very generally accredited position, and ably of the *Evening Bulletin* in all the essentials of a good newspaper."

—We notice that Hon. H. J. Raymond, of the New York Times, Congress-man elect, is already spoken of by his friends for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

MARRIED.
ARRREST.—WATSON.—On the 8th of December, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, JOHN ARREST, Jr., to SARAH S., daughter of Wm. H. Watson.
BORIE-WHITE.—On Wednesday, December 7th, 1864, by the Rev. M. A. Downgate Howe, HENRY F. BORIE to MARIA CLEMENTINE, daughter of William H. White.

DIED.
ARREST.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness, CAROLINE S., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth S. H. Arrest.
MULL.—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., at the residence of her mother, T. H. Mull, in the city of Alexandria, Va., CHAS. JAMES MULL, wife of Franklin S. Mull, and daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth Brown, of this city, in the 10th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence, at her parents' No. 1431 Rittenhouse street, below Ann, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. (Funeral services to be held at the house, in front of the Franklin Cemetery. (Reading papers please copy.)
TEMPLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., MARTHA ANNA, wife of Joseph E. Temple.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1099 Spruce street, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

REDUCTION

FANCY VELVET AND SILK
BONNETS.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
NEW STYLES,
LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest French—
at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-
SHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WALRAVEN.

C	NOVELTIES	O
U	IN	U
R	RICH CURTAIN GOODS,	R
T	WINDOW SHADES,	T
A	FURNITURE COVERINGS,	A
I	WALRAVEN,	I
N	MASONIC HALL,	N
S	No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.	S

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!!!
IMPORTANT NOTICE

PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES.
JOHN MCKENIGHT,
No. 1411 Market Street,
is selling off his large stock of superior
At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time
the remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-9-64

"NO TIME TO BE LOST"—ALL PARTIES
desiring information on any point or points, can
receive the same without delay, on enclosing their address
and city, care, to Box 505, Philadelphia Post Office, Penn-
sylvania. 12-6-64

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS
Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Hall, S. W. corner
of SIXTH and GIRARD Avenues. Come, hear, and sign
the pledge.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING
The City with Water.
All persons having claims against this Department, may
present the same at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 10
S. FIFTH street, on or before December 15th, 1864.
H. F. M. BIRKINSHIRE,
Chief Engineer Water Department, Phila.
12-9-64

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETRO-
LEUM COMPANY,
No. 53 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday,
December 15th.
The Certificate of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th
inst., on surrender of the receipts.
WILLIAM MANN, President.
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12-9-64

JOHN B. GOUGH DELIVERS HIS
Great Lecture on "Peculiar People," on THURSDAY
EVENING, and on "Temperance," on FRIDAY
EVENING, in CONCERT HALL. A few seats may yet
be obtained by early application at Martin's, No. 606
Cheesnut street. Tickets will also be sold at the Hall on
the evening of the Lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
12-8-64

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD ESTATE,
No. 15 S. FIFTH STREET.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE THE SOLE AND COM-
MONS of the City of Philadelphia, approved May
25, 1864, sealed proposals will be received at this office
until FRIDAY, December 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., to
lease such part of the earth dipping veins on the Girard
Cape, James Howell and Edward Lyons tracts not hereto-
fore leased in the present form of leasing the same
as leases to pay of the market value of lump coal at the
same place called at Port Carbon—for a term of years, at the
same rate and not less than ten cents for each ton of coal,
and of other tracts on the same terms as such other prop-
erty as shall be offered in accordance with the provisions
of a resolution in which this is a supplement, who shall
present sufficient evidence that he is a competent and
able person, and who shall be able to fulfill the conditions of
the lease. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of the
Commissioner of the Girard Estate, and the lease to be awarded
to the highest bidder.
The acceptance of the bidder and the mode of arriving
at the price of coal at Port Carbon to be determined only
by the execution of a lease in writing.
GILLES B. SMITH,
Superintendent of the Girard Estate.
12-9-64